PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Callers at the Capitol Hill Hanslon-Cabinet Days Selected-A Short Extra Session Expected-Appointments to Be Made by the New Executive.

The President spent the day yesterday very quietly at the residence of Senator Jones. In the afternoon he went out riding with General the atternoon he went out rights with General Sherman, and later Secretary Kirkwood, General Butler, and General Sherman dined with him. During the day there were rather more than the During the day there were rather more than the usual number of callers. Among these were the members of the board of steam navigation, who called in a body. Senators Pugh, Morgan, Miller, District Attorney Corkbill, and Dr. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture. In order to facilitate the transaction of business and to coonomize his time, the President bas selected Tuesdays and Fridays as Cabinet days. Members of Congress and other distinguished visitors will be received on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, Members of the Cabinet and heads of departments will be received daily beand Thursdays. Members of the Cabinet and heads of departments will be received daily between on and two o'clock, except on Baturdays. The first formal Cabinet meeting will be beld at the residence of Senator Jones on Thesday next. Private Secretary Brown was informed by the President yesterday that he would continue at the residence of Senator Jones until after the adjournment of the Senato. The President does not expect the extra session to has longer then ten days or two weeks, and after its close he will visit New York to attend to private matters. Meanwhile the usual routine work of the executive offices will be usual routine work of the executive offices will be carried on as usual at the White House. The re-pairs—refitting and refurnishing—going on at the White House are being pushed vigorously ahead, but it is not probable that the President will occupy the premises for some time to come, as upon his re-turn from New York, unless the weather should forbid, he will take up his quarters at the Soldiers' Home for two or three weeks. To-day at two o'clock has been appointed by the President to rethe pastors of the various churches in the city, who will assemble in the rotunda of the Capi-tol at 1:35 o'clock and will proceed thence to the residence of Senator Jones and pay their respects

to the new Chief Magistrate.

Fresident Arthur enters upon the executive office with more immediate official patronage to dispense than has been the lot of a new esident in a great many years. He has one side of the Supreme Court of the United States to appoint at once and a second prospectively within a few months, when legislation to that end shall have been had. Thun there are three foreign ministers of the first-class and two of the second class to select. There are several changes to be made in consular offices of the first rank, and, upon revision of the list of incumbents of the other grades of consular officers there is to be an extraordinary number of removals and new appointments. The consular service is admittedly very much degraded, and needs a thorough classical process without day. It is known that cleansing process without delay. It is known that the late President Garfield was fully aware of the necessity of this work, and he stated to the writer hereof, in the latter part of June last, that he and Secretary Blaine intended to give the subject their earnest attention as soon as they returned from the then contemplated summer trip of recreation To this labor President Arthur will be compelled to devote his attention as soon as the more imme-diate urgent executive business shall have been IN THE DEPARTMENTS

it is estimated that one-fourth of the principal home offices become vacant by limitation before the probable adjournment of the December session gress, and a large portion of these offices become vacant before the 1st of January next. So that if our new President had nothing else to engage him seriously this work alone would be a buge labor, provided he gives the matter his per-sonal consideration to the extent the former Ex-ecutives did prior to the administration of Mr. A FEW DAYS AFTER MR. HAYES

Intered upon the discharge of the executive office stablished a rule relative to the appointment of Federal officers other than Department clerks and lesser subordinate employees. According to this rule all applicants for office were, in the first instance, to apply to the head of the appropriate Department. The Calintet member was charged. Department. The Cabinet member was charged with the disposition of the application for office, and the applicant was not to be permitted to have audience with the President unless upon suggestion of the head of the Department. Written copies of this rule were sent to each member of the Cabinet. Mr. Hayes put this plan in operation, and the members of his Cabinet gladly accepted sation of patronage. Thus some of them

DID BUN THEIR DEPARTMENTS wholly independent of executive control. Nota-bly so, Secretaries Sherman, Evarts, and Thomp-son. And there grow to be seven principal Presidents, with Mr. Hayes as an auxiliary. In less than two months the rule became a mere form, almost a nullity, so far as Mr. Hayes was concerned, for he could not after all withstand the importunities of the politicians, and the office-seekers thereafter got ready access to the execu-tive office. But though Mr. Hayes gave them a pearing he nevertheless turned them over to the NOW IT IS GIVEN OUT

that President Arthur will not permit his time to engrossed by applications to him in person for icial positions, but will relegate the officeseekers to the appropriate heads of Departments tion to the Executive from the pressure of the threatened army of applicants is required. General Arthur, being a man of more ess and decision of character than Mr. Hayes

New York, Oct. 6.—At an informal meeting of the members of the Republican Na-tional Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-

donal Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee in the death of President Gardield realises the loss of a chosen and inseted leader, whose intellectual quali-iles, correct principles, progressive impulses, and as piration for good government made him the appro-priate representative of the patriotic representative party in the highest national offices.

Resolved, That we recognize in Fresident Arthur a life-long and fearless advocate of the Republican principle enunciated by the convention which mani-mously placed bins in nomination, and that he is en-titled & the confidence and sympathy of all Repub-lis ans and to the cordial support of all patriotic citi-sens.

Paris, Oct. 6 .- President Grevy has re-St. Hillaire, minister of foreign affairs, M. Cazot, later of justice, has directed the public prosecutor to presecute the Intransigenal newspaper for glandering N. Roustan, the French minister to Tunis. The latter seeks damages. All Bey main-tains his position. French officers have been sent to take command of the Tunisan regiments under

him. A decree, summoning the Chambers to meet on the 28th instant, will be published in the of-NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- The distinguished visitors from France, Count Rochambeau and party, were visited to-night by committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Guard Lafayette, and Historical Society, who tendered a banquet to them. It was accepted, but the date was not fixed,

and it will not take place until after they return from Yorktown. The party next visited the Union Club, after which they were shown the practical workings of the fire department. Movements of Wallace Ross. Sr. John, N. B., Oct. 6.-Wallace Ross says he intends to challenge the winner of the aportaman's cup, whoever he may be, and this of course will necessitate a visit to England. Ross intended to leave here to morrow for Portland,

Me, but could not complete his arrangements in into training at once. Jerome Park Races. *JEROME PARK, Oct. 6.-First race, threefourths of a mile, Godiva won. Time, 1:20. Sec

ond race, one mile and three-eighths, Checkman won. Time, 2:734. Third race, two and one-fourth miles, Monitor won. Time, 4:0734. Fourth race, one mile and one-eighth, Sweet Home won. Time, 2:00. Firth race, steeplechase, Trouble won. Time, 3:27.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Wilcox, A. T., says: "Reports received this from Deagoon Sursuelt atate that a wounded Indian scout came to the section house there and anid that the troops and the Indians fought again last night back of the first range of FOUR SENATORS.

What They Think as to the Election of President Pro Tempore. As the time for the convening of the Senate in extra session approaches there is a strong desire to learn what the individual opinions of Senators are in regard to the matter of the organi-

sation. In searching for light in this direction a representative of This Essensition accosted Sen-ator Pumb, of Kansas, in the lobby of the National Hotel and asked him what he thought of the situ-

jectjust now, and shall not until after the matter has been passed upon by the caucus. I am one of the youngest Senators on the floor, and have a great respect for the counsels of the elders of the party, who will have this matter in hand, and think it a bad idea to allow the enemy to become acquainted with our plans and purposes."

SENATOR SAUNDERS, OF NERRASKA, in reply to a similar question, said that he had seen no one since his arrival, and could not there-fore speak definitely; that the question of electing a President pro isopore would be the chief subject of discussion in the caucus on Saturday, and he had no doubt but what some arrangement would be made to permit the organisation to be perfected be made to permit the organisation to be perfected without any delay or contest; that there had been some suggestions as to referring all questions that might arise relative to the organisation to a select committee to be composed of a equal number of Democrats and Republicans, but this would hardly work, as there was a very decided feeling in favor of recognizing the existing committees in disposing of this question, and referring all nominations to the proper committee. He was strongly of the opinion that the esseus nominees of the last extra session would be voted for by the Republicans.

SENATOR LAMAR thinks that there will be some understanding reached before the Senate is called to order that will prevent any difficulty in the selection of a will prevent any difficulty in the selection of a presiding officer; that as the session will not last over ten days there will be no real utility in getting up a centest over the organization. When questioned as to the campaign in Mississippi the Senator said that General Chalmers was making a very bitter canvass against him, based chiefly upou his not defending the "shoe-string" district on the floor of the Senate and his vote in favor of placing General Grant on the retired list, and on the silver bill. To counteract this Senator Lamar proposes to secure a pair as early as possible and proposes to secure a pair as early as possible and to return immediately to Mississippi. SENATOR N'HILLAN, OF MINNESOTA, is of the opinion that the Democrats will not insist

on the election of one of their number as President with the people. He thought that when the di-recting spirits of the two parties had conferred the matter would be adjusted in a way that would be satisfactory to both sides of the Chamber.

GENERAL AUGUSTUS C. DODGE.

He Visits an Old Friend at Dubuque, Iowa -An Affectionate Meeting.

Dunuque, Iowa, Oct. 6.-General Aurustus Casar Dodgo, of Burlington, formerly United States Senator from Iowa, arrived in this city today on a brief visit to his old friend and colleague ex-Segator George W. Jones. He was met at the depot by the mayor and city council and a number of the old settlers, who escorted him to the residence of General Jones, whose guest he will be. Speeches of welcome were made by the mayor and others, extending to him the hospitality of the city. It was intended to city General Dodge. the city. It was intended to give General Dodge a public reception, but he declined to receive it on account of the recent death of President Garfield, and that it would be inappropriate in him to take part at such a time in any festivities, such as a ball and public dinner, as was intended. As the old rentleman expressed it, respect to the illustrious gentleman expressed it, respect to the illustrious dead forbade him to accept of any such honors. General Dodge served the State as Senator two terms, and was at one time Minister to Spain. The meeting between him and General Jones, whon he had not seen for many years, was most affec-tionate. Both gentlemen are now well on toward eighty years of age, and both enjoy the universal

necessarily refused. There was a large number of visitors at the building to-day. The management are confident of the success of the enterprise.

ount and attraction. The railroad company i compelled to suspend passenger trains during a part of the day to allow the use of the track to carry out the exhibits. The greatest competition as yet is between spool-cotton manufacturers. The Georgia ore department is full and the display is surprisingly varied. Kansas has a spleudid show of agricultural products. Very little of the machinery is at work as yet.

The Cold Snap in Virginia. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 6.—Special telegrams to the Dispotch report that the sudden and severe frost of last night was very general throughout the State and did incalculable damage, and particularly to the tobacco crop. The reports, which cover almost the entire tobacco section of which cover almost the entire tobacco section of the State, are very distressing, and show that at least one-half of the standing crop has been destroyed, and in some counties it is even worse. But little of the crop had been cut and housed. One farmer is reported as having lost eighty thousand plants, while the joint loss of two others is estimated at what would fill sixty barns. The frost extended into North Carolina,

Mrs. Finke's Will. ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6 .- The will of the iate Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, which was placed on file to-day, contains, among its bequests, the following: Cornell University, as a library fund, \$200,000; Cornell University, in trust for the care of the McGraw building, \$50,000; Corneli Univer-sity, for establishing a hospital on the campus for the benefit of students, \$40,000; domestic and foreign nission societies, \$40,000.

A Republican Gain HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 6 .- Reports from 67 towns which held local elections on Monday show that the Republicans carried ninety, the Democrats fifty-two, and twenty-five were evenly livided. This is a Republican gain over the simi-

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-The fund for Mrs. Gardeld now reaches \$336, -Victor Hugo has given 10,000 francs to the poor

-A heavy northeast blow is prevailing along the South Carolina coast, with a high sea. -Snow has fallen continually for the past three days in Pusterthal, a district in Tyrol, and in Upper

Carinthia. the first this season. The tobacco crop of this sec tion is reported badly damaged in consequence.

-The London Standard says: "The announce ment that the English flag will be saluted at the Yorktown festivities will be read with satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic."

-The grocery, dry goods store, and dwelling of Truman, Peale, and Hale, New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$40,000 : insurance, \$20,000. -The doctors expect that Major-General Sir

Henry Havelock Allan, M. P., who was reported to be mentally deranged from the effects of a former sunstroke, will be convaluscent in a few

-The shock of an earthquake was felt in Bristol, N. H., a little after midnight last night. It passed from west to east and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of cars, and shook

buildings perceptibly. -The paragraph at the close of Wednesday night's report of the New York Republican convention, stating that the resolution looking to the reorganization of the party is New York and Kings was passed, was incorrect. It should have stated that the resolution was tabled.

-A three-masted schooner, the Thomas J. Laneaster, Captain Hunter, of Philadelphia, bound to Savannah, Ga., iaden with fee, went ashore four miles south of Now Inlet, North Carolina, with thirteen persons on board all told. Seven were lost. The captain and his three children were drowned, but his wife was saved. The second mate was saved, but had his thigh broken. She will be a

BLAINE TO GARFIELD.

ACCEPTING THE SECRETARYSHIP.

His Reasons for Taking the State Department th Country's Good-His Fledge to Garffeld for a Second Term-"Two National Conventions,"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.-The Press to morrow will publish the following letter of Sec-retary Blaine, accepting the tender of the State Department made to him by the late President

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880. My Dean Gampined: Your generous invitation to enter your Cabinet as Secretary of State has been under consideration for more than three been under consideration for more than three weeks. The thought had really never occurred to my mind until at our late conference. You presented it with such cogent arguments in its favor and with such warmth of personal friendship in sid of your kind offer. I know that an early answer is desirable, and I have waited only long enough to consider the subject in all its bearings and to make up my mind definitely and conclusively. I now say to you in the same cordial spirit in which you have invited me that I accept the position. It is no affectation for me to add that I make this decision not for the

spirit in which you have invited me that I accept
the position. It is no affectation for me to add
that I make this decision not for the
RONOR ON THE PROMOTION
it gives me in the public service, but because I
think I can be useful to the country and to the
party, useful to you as the responsible leader of
the party and the great head of the Government.
I am inclusive the research to receive the photographs. I am influenced somewhat perhaps by the shower of letters I have received urging me to accept—written to me in consequence of the unauthorized newspaper report that you had been pleased to offer me the place. While I have received these letters from all sections of the Union, I have been especially pleased and even surprised at the cor-dial and widely-extended feeling in my favor throughout New England, where I had expected to encounter local jealousy and perhaps rival as-

Is hall give all that I am, and all that I can hope to be, frecip and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and in act. I should be false to myself did I not prove truth both to the great trust you confide to me and to your own personal and political fortunes in the present and in the future. Your administration must be made brilliantly successful and strong in the configence and pride of the people—not at all directing its energies for re-election and yet compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation. To that most desirable consummation I feel that, next to yourself, IN OUR NEW BELATION

yourself, I CAN POSSIBLY CONTRIBUTE as much influence as any other one man. I say this not from egotism or valinglery, but merely as a deduction from a plain analysis of the political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past, and which have been significantly shown in two great national conventions. I accept it as one of the happlest circumstances connected with this affair that, in allying my political fortunes with yours, or, rather, for the time merging mine in yours, my heart goes with my head, and that I carry to you not only political support, but personal and devoted friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men of the same are antering Congress at the same time in same age, entering Congress at the same time, in-fluenced by the same aims and cherishing THE SAME AMBITION.

should never for a single moment in eighteen years of close intimacy have had a misunderstanding or a coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embodied in this letter, for, how-ever much, my dear Garfield, I might admire you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man and love you as a friend. Always faithfully yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Cotton Exposition.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 6.—Work in every department of the Cotton Exposition is going on actively, and a great advance has been made since yesterday. In a week from now the main building will be completed, with all its great variety of exhibit. In two weeks all of the buildings will be finished and filled, as every inch of space has been taken and many intended exhibits have been visitors at the build. There was a large move that the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and was credentials, permanent of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the appointment of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the appointment of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the appointment of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the appointment of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the appointment of the committees on credentials, permanent of the station, and the station of the st

Upon reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent. The platform adopted pledges the Democratic party to the honest pay-The work of preparation is being pushed for-ward rapidly. The exhibits are increasing in ment of all obligations resting upon the State; exthe principles of the last Democratic Nationa convention. The following nominations were made: For Governor, R. W. Johnson; lieutenant-governor, E. P. Barnum: State auditor, Rudolph Lehmicke; secretary of state, A. J. Lamberton ; State treasure: John F. Russell: attorney-general, George N. Bax-ter; railroad commissioner, R. S. Cook. The con-vention indorsed Judges Clark, Dickinson, and Mitchell, the present Supreme Court judge (the latter two are Republican nominees), and

then adjourned.

The Body Transferred to a New Coffin CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 6 .- At a late hour last night General Garfield's remains were trans ferred very quietly from the casket in which the came from Eiberon to an air-tight casket made o sheet bronze. Mayor Herrick received a letter dated September 29, stating that on the representa-tions of the Union League Club and prominent citizens of New York the body was not placed in a proper receptacle and the Metallic Burial-Case Company of New York offered a casket which was made specially for the purpose. Mrs. Garfield and Dr. J. H. Robison were summoned by telegraph and came here yesterday to see the casket, which was sent on by a special car. Mrs. Garfield was much pleased with her gift, and in accordance with her wishes the transfer of the remains we nade. The casket is of sheet bronze, claborately crought, with gold trimmings and a solid gold late, to be fixed on the top of the casket as Mrs. Garfield directs. The remains were in an unex-pectedly good state of preservation, and now that a proper casket has been provided it is probable hat the plans of the monument committee will be changed, and instead of the body being put in the ground a crypt will be erected and the casket ex

Destroyed by Fire. PULASKI, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The most serious fire that ever visited this section broke our nere at four o'clock this morning. The entire ousiness portion of the town is ruined. The loss

s over \$200,000. THEAL, Oct. 6.-An entire block, consisting of fifteen houses, in Hoche Claga, an east-ern suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire to-

ay. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,000. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 6.—A fire broke out this evening in the Rose City flouring mill, which was entirely consumed, together with the warehouse of the Little Rock Cotton Seed Oil Company and several tenement houses. Loss on mill and con-tents, \$25,000; Insurance, \$2,900. Loss on ware-

house and contents, \$15,000; insurance, \$15,000. Hantford, Cons., Oct. 6.—Three barns belong-ing to George M. Way and one belonging to A. E. Burr were burned here to-day. Loss, \$11,000; in-

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 .- A special from Benson says: "Two men were found murdered this morning, about three miles south of Benson, west of the Tombstone road. It is supposed that they were killed by Indians. There are indica-tions that the fight on Tuesday evening in the Dragoon Mountains has completely demoralized the hostiles and caused them to break up into small straggling bands, which of course can be of little danger and can be soon aunibilated."

LONDON, Oct. 6.-Messra, O'Conner and tedpath were interviewed before their departure m Queenstown on Wednesday. Mr. O'Counor aid that a mouster reception would be given to imself and Messra Redpath, Dillon, and Egan on heir arrival in America. Mr. Redpath stated that he intends to publish a book in America narrating his experiences in Ireland. It will contain af-fidavits from every county to the number of five

hundred respecting evictments.

BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1881.

Cesterday's Session-Visit to the Presi dent-Officers Elected-Adjournment, At the session of the National Board of At the session of the National Board of Steam Navigation yesterday delegates were appointed to the Mississippi River Improvement Convention on the 29th instant, and a system devised for the collection of membership dies in shipping localities by persons specially selected. Catro, Ill., was selected as the place for reassembling next year, and arrangements were made for holding the annual mesting on December 1, 1882, on board of a steamboat on the Mississippi en route to New Orleans. At noon a committee of the board paid their respects to and were courteously received by President Arthur, at his residence on Capitol Hill. E. W. Goold, of St. Louis, and General J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, were the spokesmen. The latter, after referring to the former identification of President Arthur with the former identification of President Arthur with the commercial interests of New York, briefly alluded to the objects of the board in behalf of a great

tal service, was present by invitation and partici-pated in the discussion of a resolution to reduce the Marine Hospital tax on ferry and tug-boats. After some discussion the resolution was with-drawn by its author. On motion of R. S. Oebon, a resolution was adopted, recommending to Congress the establishment of a National Salions' Sung Harbor. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Gould, St. Louis, Mo.: first vice-president, R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, Ky.; second vice-president, J. B. Coyle, Portland, Me.; third vice-president, J. N. Boflager, St. Louis: secretary, B. S. Osbon, New York; treasurer, F. W. Nickerson, Boston, Mass. On motion of General Negley, the executive committee was in-structed to invite contributions upon topics of in-terest from members of the board for discussion at the annual meetings. The remaining business consisted in the adoption of resolutions instruct-ing the executive committee to again introduce at the coming session of Congress the old steamboat bill, with any modifications that the committee may deem desirable. The meeting then adjourned

General Carfield's Portratt. ing a very fine likeness of the late President Gar-field has been placed in the hands of an engraver. The engraver selected is one of the best among the several artists employed in the bureau. The purpose is to place this engraved portrait of General Garfield in the plate of one of the principle Gov-ernment issues. But for the prohibition of the law against placing the portrait of a living person upon our notes and scentities the engraving of General Garfield's picture would have been completed immediately after his inauguration as President. The engraving is taken from a photograph furnished by Mrs. Garfield, which was executed by an artist in Painesville. Ohlo, and aided by a large photograph executed in Cleveland.

Base-Ball Games, At Philadelphia-Chicagos, 11; Ath-

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

HON. ISAACTHILL, of Ohio, deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is in the city. SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN is not expected to arrive here until Monday morning.

THE national bank notes received for redemp tion yesterday amounted to \$200,000. THE receipts from internal revenue vesterday

were \$435,701 10, and from customs \$613,877.26. SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMANTER-GENERAL ELMER SENATOR DON CAMERON Is expected to arrive in Washington next Monday. General Simon Cam-eron will probably come with him.

GENERAL D. G. SWAIM, Judge-Advocate-Ge United States army, lett here last night for Fort Leavenworth, to bring his family to Washington. THE pastors of the churches in this city will meet this afternoon at 1:45 o'clock p. m. in the rotunda of the Capitol to proceed in a body to visit

Mn. Pirktrs has requested that his successor as Minister to the Court of Austria be appointed at once. The President cannot hesitate, Mr. Phelps parts his hair in the middle.

COMMISSIONS AS POSITIONATES WERE SOFT to the following yesterday: C. B. Warfield, Harman's, Anne Arundel County, Maryland; J. L. Hull, Shell, Raleigh County, West Virginia. GENERAL P. M. B. Young is said to be ahead as

Democratic caucus nominee for Secretary of the Senate, L. Q. C. Washington having fallen behind and practically given up the contest. LIEUTENANT GLOVER, of the navy, who has been seriously ill at the Hot Springs, Virginia, is convalescent and out of danger. He was moved yes-

terday from his cottage to the main hotel. PRESIDENT ARTHUR "has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish." Neither, it is to be hoped, has he any friends who are to be punished for their friendship to him .- Boston Traveller,

GENERAL JOHN MCNEIL, of Missouri, Indian inpector for the Interior Department, arrived here ast night and is visiting his sou-in-law, Major William P. Atwell, U. S. A., at 1327 G street north-SENATOR DAVID DAVIS telegraphed to the pro-

prictors of the National Hotel to have his rooms and parior No. 29 in readiness for him on Saturday. He leaves Chicago this morning for Wash Navigation, in session in this city, took a recess at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded in a body to the residence of Senator Jones for the

purpose of paying their respects to President Arthur. DR. G. B. LORING, Commissioner of Agriculture returned to the city yesterday morning from Ches-ter, S. C., where he delivered an address before the State Agricultural Society on Wednesday. He was

at the Department early and dispatched business THE people who were growling vesterday and Wednesday at General Hazen for his manipula-tion of the present cold wave would have had

their revenge resterday at seeing him hard at work at his office desk with his overcoat on and JUNIOR BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court of the

United States, appeared yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Philadelphia as presiding judge. This is the first appearance of Justice Bradley in this circuit, in which, under the new assignment of Justices of the Supreme Court, he acceeded Justice Strong.

Ir appears that is getting the White House ready for occupancy among the greatest difficulties met with is the myriad of cockroaches and other ver-min that infest it from cellar to garret. Is there no American citizen ready to come forward and rent these governmental barracks for a livery stable?-

Turs city has never been known to be so devoid of public interest as during the past few days; therefore our citizens, and especially the hotelkeepers, rejoice over the arrival of the President yesterday afternoon, thus inaugurating a new business season, which, it is believed, is to con-tinue until the close of the next session of Conress in the summer months of 1882.

THE National Museum building is now closed, as the constant stream of visitors passing through it was found to seriously interfere with the work-men. The work inside is progressing very rapidly. In the west wing has been erected a temporary shaft, draped in black, and bearing the inscrip-tion: "On this spot President Garfield held his inaugural reception, March 4, 1881."

PASSED ASSITANT ENGINEERS RICHARD INCH. William S. Moore, and Warner B. Bayley, United States navy, who were in charge of the ventilating and cooling apparatus at the White House during President Garfield's illness there are busily en-gaged in preparing a detailed history of the appaatus and its workings. The temperature of the various portions of the mausion-rooms and cor-idors-was taken every half hour, and the raults will be shown in the report.

Many inquiries have been received at the United States Mint Bureau relative to the valuation of mulliated silver coin. In order to respond promptly example there of inquiry Director Bureauch letters of inquiry Director Bureauch as prepared a circular letter, which has been printed.

WONDERS IN PARIS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS EVERYWHERE.

The Electrical Exhibition-Its Great Attractions-Elaborate Displays-A Complete Description of the American Inventions-The Telephone and Phonograph.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. Paris, France, Sept. 15 .- About one bundred years ago, when the great and amiable tailow chandler and kitu-flyer was here on business for his country with the Court of Louis XVI., he was lodged in very quiet and humble quarters at Passy, near where the Trocadero now stands, and the space tying between that quarter and the Nanhouse St. Money was a coursely habited. Paubourg St. Honore was so sparsely inhabited that frogs were heard chanting their singular ditties under the sage's windows. It must, of course, have been the season when the chase is not lawful, or the amphibicus songsters would have been more discreet, knowing that the French cook's gridiron is always ready to make a fry of their choice joint. Perhaps at that time the sage was no less oblivious than his serenaders of the vast revolution which the spark of lightning he cannot be a that if the king was to lightning be caught on the tail of his kite was to make in the life and history of the world in so short a period. Could be arrive to-night by the Chemin stefer du Nord, pass by the blazing, yet perfectly agreeable, electric lights in the station, and go thence in a carriage propelled by lightning through streets and avenues as light as noonday, across the Piace de la Concorde, and up the Champs Elysees in the outer darkness of mere gas-light, landing at last in that

inght, landing at lest in that
REALM OF WONDER,
the Palais de l'Industrie, what would be his
thoughts, what his amazement? According to the
customs of those times, so the story goes, the story old Federalist was obliged, for court purposes, to find a coach, and a coat of arms and motto to decorate it with; so he had inscribed on the door in plain letters under a device that contained his name and office: Eripuit calo fulmes, scept-umque tyrannis. But a full appreciation of the importance of his having torn the lightning from Heaven and the sceptre from tyrauts is only possible after a careful consideration of the condition of the world before his time, and comparing it to the time in which we live; and assuredly nothing can render us so much assistance in this consideration as the great object school that is now thrown open to the world in this city. That the reader may form some idea of the magnitude of THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION,

building in which it is held. It is the permanent building for art, agricultural, and other expositions, and the one in which the annual sulos, or display of the year's art products, takes place, and is a massive stone and glass structure, with an impos-ing entrance on the Champs Elysees. It is over 800 feet in length and 600 feet in width and two stories high, the second being divided into a considerable number of chambers, and having a balcony that overlangs the terraise, or ground-floor of the building, which provides an excellent bird's-ope view of the attractive score below. The daytime is best for studying the various practical applications of electrical power, who any large ways indispendent to the attractive provides an excellent bird's-ope view of the attractive score below. as the audience seems indisposed to note any-thing less startling than the lighting apparatus and the acoustic marrels in the evening, and for that reason the exhibitors of many ingenious apcliances do not try to attract their attention at that ime. But the visit by day is much tamer than the evening visit, and on that account it only osts one franc, while the other costs one franc WE ENTER BY THE REGISTERING GATES.

placing the exact sum on the table, as was the ule at the Centenulal. Several magnificent groups of bronze statuary form an agreeable decoration to the ante-chamber, which is enhanced by artistically arranged plants, shrubs, and flowers, according to the unfailing sense of the finess of things which always distinguishes the French people. Even their wood-piles and stone-heaps, in both town and country, indicate this inpute artistic sense, for they invariably present both form and design that might be said to possess ar-chitectural beauty. All who visited the Exposition here in 1878 will remember the marvelous occurs of the grounds of the Trocaduro and of the decorations throughout the exhibition, and it is not too much to say that, on a smaller scale, no less pains has been taken in the Installation of the present congregation of the world's ensigns of progress. Enticing glimpses are caught, even from the ante-chamber, and after passing through a corridor of about twenty paces we arrive in the midst of the show, and see the models of lightningpropelled engines extending as far as the eye can reach to the right and left.

OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE, on the further side of the building, stands the office of the United States Commission, and the large section allotted to the industrious exhibitors of our country is easily distinguished by the multi-tude of American eagles on shields and the festoons of Stars and Stripes which mark its boundaries. As one approaches he soon becomes convinced that it is the American section, even if he has any doubts before, by the pure trans-Atlantic twang of the young men in attendance. The largest object in this section is the huge engine of the Edison Electric Lighting Company,

and perhaps the smallest is an electric motor, which could easily be carried in an overcoat ptcket. This motor, with a simple immersed battery o very small bulk, will supply sufficient power to run the heaviest sewing machines and may be attached to any machine whatever without difficulty. Its price, with battery and everything complete, is \$25 now, but when they are manufactured in large numbers and come into general use, every poor sewing woman who is wearing her life out by working a treadle will be able to have one of these little lightning servants to do her heavy work for her. Thus the lightning that

THE AMERICAN PRINTER BOY tore from the heavens begins, even in matters that were long considered unimportant, to wrest the sceptre from the hand of the tyrant, and the mighty element will no doubt accomplish more toward the "liberation" of men and women than all the political and other quacks that inflict upon ns their harangues about their infallible remedies In the centre of the great hall, or nave of the palace, stands a model light-house of an im-proved pattern, from which the electric rays plerce to the uttermost corners of the building. Around its base is an embankment of flowers that borders a pretty lake, in the midst of which the light-house is situated, and can only be approached by crossing a narrow bridge made of mitation stalagmite, that spans a portion of the lake like an arch of a grotto. At intervals during the day and evening this sheet of water is navigated by an ordinary skiff, which is propalled by a very simple electric motor. It sometimes carries one and sometimes two pessengers, and the battery that generates its locomotive power, If any comparison may be formed between the requirements of this light craft and an Atlantic steamship, it will cartainly be a great saving of space and too mage for the inter when its proprietors shall be able to adopt the new power. Of course plerce to the uttermost corners of the building THE MOST ELABORATE DISPLAYS

of practical appliances are made by the French Government and the railroad companies of France. The telegraphic department entertains a great concourse of visitors every day with working models of various systems that are now in companies, among which is the pheumatic system, by which letters and small packages are dispatched to all parts of Paris with nearly the rapidity of telegrams. The American inventions, which enable several dispatches to pass at the same time over the same time, are illustrated and explained, as well as the general principles of telegraphy, of which multicursement the mass of the people are still quife ignorant. Among the curiosities in this department is a machine that will convince the most sceptical that light can be transformed into sound, and very pleasant sound at that—to what practical purpose who will venture to say? For, ordinarily, to judge from the racket that is made by circulating vehicles on the Paris cobble-stones, there is sound enough in the world already. But of course this is very unscientific. THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

are no doubt the most extensive patrons thus far
of the electric spark, and that they have made it a
bon dies to the traveler all who have made an excursion from their native village can testify. As a
rule the French companies have been slow to
adopt the most approved systems of breaks and
signals. Hence some of the best safeguards
which have been in use in England and America
for ten years are just being considered here. The
tragic collision at Charenton on the 6th has awakened a general and profound interest in this question, and a wholesals adoption of safety apparatus ened a general and profound interest in this question, and a wholesale adoption of safety apparant will necessarily follow even on the least enterprising lines. To Americans, who are usually so well in formed concerning traffic of all kinds, perhaps i would not be interesting to hear these appliance described. Besides, it would require all the spacat my disposal to give a mere outline of them, a numerous, ingenious, and interesting are they.

THE AMATRUE RIFLEMAN.

Signed a Fiedge and Released.

Annapolis, MD., Oct. 6.—The third class of cadet midshipmen, who have been confined to the Santee since Tuesday for refusing to make disclosures in regard to the hazing on Sunday night at the Naval Academy, have signed a piedge not to haze and have been released from the Santee.

The Anapolis, who is preparing his nerves for some grand shooting to ununified silver coin other than the market value of the silver they contain. They are purchased at the mints by weight as builton, and the value depends uponsite price of silver on the day the coin is received at the Mint."

The Anapolis who is preparing his nerves for some grand shooting to ununiment, may now dispense with the services of the old-time "plugger" by investing in a upon mutilated silver coin other than the market value of the silver they contain. They are purchased at the mints by weight as builton, and the value depends uponsite price of silver on the day the coin is received at the Mint."

the "electric" point dawns upon the spectator when he sees a little board near the markaman with numbers on it and each shot registered thereon the instant it atrikes the iron target. What a day of rejoicing it would be in the society for Prevention of Crucity to Animals if the "fun of the thing" should induce gentleman pigeon-killers to waste their ammunition on electric targets. But it won't, and it is not likely that even a high reward offered by Mr. Borgh and such men would call forth an invention of sufficient electric power to effect any such a conversion. It would be far easier to "convert" Turkish bonds.

conversion. It would be far easier to "convert" Turkish bands.

THE TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH have been so frequently exhibited in the United States Unit no comment upon them is necessary. Those of the Edison patent especially attract a constant throng, whose faces, expressing a mingled amusement, wonder, and surprise, are a most pleasing study. A few regard the phonograph with superstitious awe, and a French woman said the other day, on hearing it repeat a popular French piece, with the voice and accent of the young American who had recited it against the foll, that the "devil was in it." But the French like the American public at large, is fast growing out of that rut is which stand bigots who are afraid of scientific progress. "If it became tashionable to believe that an electric machine, whose advice coat them nothing, could render them the small formal services that are common at birth, marriage, and death, they would very soon transplant their allegiance to it at the expense of the priests.

THE GOOD THAT MUST RESULT

plant their allegiance to it at the expense of the priests.

THE GOOD THAT MUST RESULT from this Exposition itself, apast from the great strides which it promises toward universal improvement, will be leestimable. Certain institutions which have always condemned doubt and acquicism that touched themselves have labored hard to inspire hate and enmity against science and its promoters. To-day they stand aghiest with the living and burning truth confronting thom, and dare not say even to the most ignorant, "What you see is false." For these same ignorant not only see, but they begin to feel, and the day of their deliverance is nigh. What said bigotry when Franklin announced that a simple rod of metal would protect man from a destructive element? Was it not enid and written that the sage was trying to subvert the will of God, and by so doing was committing blasphemy? But bigotry itself must now be satisfied that its judgment was wrong, and few are they who will not now confess that the will of God is that all things in the earth and in nature that can protect or advence of the proposed of the protect of all was the other opinion.

THAT KETT CIVILIZATION BACK

THAT KEPT CIVILIZATION BACK THAT REFT CIVILIZATION BACK
so long; it is this one which has made possible the
efforts of the nineteenth century, and even a moderate estimate leads scientists to conclude that the
progress of the twentieth century will be at least
ion times as great in social, political, and unterial reforms. In a burried sketch like this only
the belefest summary of the meaning of this marvelous exhibition is possible. That tramways
carrying a bundred persons are propelled by a
small motor with no other councetion with the
depot of force than a stender wire is a fact which
brings us into direct contact with the

brings us into direct contact with the OLD MARVERS OF MAGIC, which were no doubt in many cases the employment of natural forces that were unknown to the multitude and but imperfectly understood by the magical manipulator. In many respects the Palais of Lindustrie is a new world at present. It contains in embryo a mighty revolution, and the imagination cannot reach beyond the possibilities which are there shadowed forth. Increased speed and safety in travel, at less expense; new modes of travel, such as air navigation; cares for diseases before considered incurable; preventive methods against epidemics and the elements; increase of domestic comfort and guarat safety by scientific intelligence. All these and many minor benefits are supplied in a more or less developed stage, which will go on step by step to comparative perfection, is not the tyrant unsceptred and the lightning chained? We must make a night-visit together next week, as all our space is now exhausted, and yet so little said about the mechanical part of the exposition. The Republican has strendy given a correct list of the American exhibitors. The other nations are liberally represented, each justing in a more or less creditable claim to assist the human race in gaining the mastery over nature.

President Arthur's Mounted Messenger. Daniel Sheridan, the principal mounted messenger at the White House for the past sevenhas become so thoroughly acquainted with the duties required in his position that he is an almost indespensable part of the executive force.

First Lieutenant George Bates, U. S. M. C., now in this city, has been ordered to report for duty at the Appapolis Barracks on the 13th instant. Midshipmen Maurice L. Read, Reuben O. Bitter, and Andrew C. Cunningham have been detached rom the Naval Academy and placed on waiting

Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman from special duty connected with the board of examining en gineers and ordered to temporary duty aboard the Mayflower.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton from the Coast Survey sleamer Blake and ordered to special duty connected with the board of examinng engineers. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird tem-

corarily from iron-clad duty at the navy-yard Washington, and ordered to temporary duty or board the Standish. Leave of absence for six months, from Decem

ber 1, 1881, on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Captain R. M. O'Reilly, assistant sureon. United States army. Leave of absence for six months from October 1 1881, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been

ranted Major T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistnee, United States army. The cases of Lieutenant T. Glover Fillette, Marine Corps, and of several naval officers who were also tried by court-martial, are awaiting action by ecretary Hunt, on his return to the Departmen

Colonel Peter C. Hains, major Corps of Engineers

United States army, who has been visiting Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, United States navy at No. 2115 Pennsylvania avenue, left last night to reioin his station. Colonel Julian McAllister, Ordnance Corps, United States army, who has been on duty at Be-nicia Arsenal, California, for a number of years, in n the city on official business, and is visiting

ieneral Benet, at No. 1717 I street. Lieutenant James Allen, Third Cavalry, acting signal officer, is manipulating the weather this month, and is responsible for the cold wave. He is used to being frozen up in Wyoming this time of year, and brought some of the weather to the

The naval board of inspection, which recently inspected the frigate Lancaster, has made a very unfavorable report as to the fittings of the battery and of portions of the machinery. The report was received at the Navy Department yesterday, and created considerable excitement among the officers who saw it.

The Speedwell, which is at the Washington navy-yard, will be placed in commission to-mor-row, with Licutenant John D. Keeler in command, and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, U. S. N., as chief engineer. This vessel will con-rey General W. T. Sherman and staff to Yorktown, and remain during the celebration. Colonel Charles R. Paul, captain Eighteent In-antry, arrived at the Ebbitt House yesterday our

Montans, on leave, and will remain several days. Colonel Paul entered the service as a private in the Seventh New Jersey in 1861 and served with distinction in the Sixth Corps. He was wounded severely, and was breveted several times for gallantry in action. Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, U.S. N., chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, will be placed on the retired list about the middle of December. Among the

Hichborn-all that are eligible for the appoint

A court of inquiry is ordered to be convened at the Naval Academy to investigate the recent "hazing" by cadet midshipmen of the third class of several "pickes," who have just entered the acad-emy as cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers. Commander H. B. Robeson is designated as president of the court, and a thorough examination into the case will be had, with a view of ascertaining the principals in the affair. In the meantime the members of the entire third class, who are charged with the "hasing," are quartered on the Santee, as a means of punishing them for not divulgiog the names of the guilty ones.

FRENCH VISITORS.

PLAN FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

The Military and Civic Parade-Action of the Excentive Committee Last Night-Location of the Various States in Line of Camp at Yorktown.

The executive committee of the York-

wn Centennial Entertainment Association mes at the city post-office last evening, Commissioner Dent presiding and the following members pres-ent: William Dickson, Samuel Cross, Postmaster D. B. Ainger, M. M. Parker, Colonel Amos Webent: William Dickson, Samuel Cross, Postmaster D. B. Ainger, M. M. Parker, Colonel Amos Websier, Horatio Browning, M. I. Weller, James Lamburgh, and Dr. E. S. Kimball. Mr. Cross, chairman of the finance committee, reported that the subscriptions to date amounted to \$5,200, one-half of which had been collected and deposited in bank. He was pretty sure that the amount necessarylto make the reception a success would be subscribed, but the finance committee still had plenty of work ahead in collecting. It was suggested that as the reception was to be of a national character that Secretary Blaine would be willing to assist in defraying the expenses out of the £5,000 appropriated by Congress for the entertainment of the French visitors. The chair stated that he would see the Secretary and lay the subject before him, and that he was sure Mr. Blaine would do his part. Colonel Webster, from the military committee, submitted an estimate of \$1,500 for the expenses of furnishing music and entertaining visiting military during the Yorktown ceremonies. A discussion arcse regarding the disposition of the money, Colonel Webster claiming that it should be utilized not only on the day of the reception in this city, but during the entire time that troops would be going to or returning from Yorktown. The other members of the committee dissented from his views, and contended that, as

that the expense should be limited to supplying music and refreshments to such organizations as turned out in the procession. The matter was finally settled by the reduction of Colonel Webster's estimate to \$500. Colonel Webster stated that it had been decided to give the citizens in the West End an opportunity of viewing the procession, and the ronte of march would probably be from Washington Circle to Seventeenth street, to K, to Farragus Statue, to Vermont avenue, to the Arlington Hotel, and receive the guests, to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Capitol. A communication was read from Major Hannemann requesting that he be notified in time to make arrangements if the services of his lastiery would be required for firing saintes. Mr. Dickson stated that the civic procession would probably need six bands of music, cossing about \$500, and that would be all the expenses be would incur. Dr. Kimball said he proposed to station a band at each end of the Avenue between the Treasury Department and the Capitol, and would also have an orchestra to assist the chorus at the Capitol. He thought \$250 would cover all his expenses. Colonel Ainger called attention to the necessity for advertising the reception in order that people from the surrounding country might attend, and asked for \$200 for expenses. The estimates submitted were approved and the amounts asked for appropriated. The secretary was directed to extend an invitation to the officers and executive committee of the Battimore Oriole Association to be present at the festivities the 14th instant, and the committee then adjourned.

A circular has been issued, accompanied THE RECEPTION WAS TO BE OF A LOCAL NATURE.

A circular has been issued, accompanied y a plat, showing the location of the various

States in line of camp at Yorktown, the order being that of the adoption by the States of the Con-stitution and of their admission to the Union. The extreme right is held by the regular army, the headquarters of the commanding general being at the apex of the triangular space occupied by it, followed from right to left by the Veterans from the Homes-Georgia, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetta, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New Daniel Sheridan, the principal mounted messenger at the White House for the past sevent converse, has been assigned to doity at President Arthur's temporary residence on Capitol Hill. Sheridan, while in the capacity of a sergeant in the Union army, was desailed by order of Secretary Stanton for duty at the Racculive Mansion, Mr. Lincoln was then President Sheridan has been continually thus employed aver since, and has become so thoroughly acquainted with the duties required in his position that has an aimost indespensable part of the executive force.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Surgeon B. A. Wilder from the Wyoming and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Edwin I., Reynolds has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kcarney to the Coast Survey steamer Blake.

The Tallapoosa arrived at the League Island (Pa.) navy-yard yesterday morning.

The leave of absence granted Captain H. A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry, has been extended seven months.

The Quartermaster-General's Departmentahipped a large-consignment of United States flags to York.

The Quartermaster-General's Departmentahipped a large-consignment of United States flags to York town yesterday.

First Lieutenant George Baies, U. S. M. C., now in this give, has been ordered to revenue the constraint of United States flags to York town yesterday.

First Lieutenant George Baies, U. S. M. C., now in this give, has been ordered to revenue the constraint of the flags to York town yesterday. be present to receive him and conduct him to his position in camp. The same course will be observed by troops arriving by water. Commanding officers of troops en route, when within three hours ride from Yorktown, should report their coming by telegraph, addressed to the master of ceremonics, Yorktown, Va. If coming by water, they should telegraph the hour of leaving the last port. The grand military parade and review by the President of the United States will be held on Thursday, the 20th of October, and it is especially desired that all troops arrange to be on the ground to participate therein. Governors of States will exercise their judgment in the matter of parading with their froops on that occasion. Seats will be reserved for them on the reviewing stand, to which they can repair after the passage of their line.

The French Visitors in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—This afternoon a committee of three gentlemen, representing the French-residents of the city, called upon Mayor King for the purpose of devising means for tender-ing a reception to the French visitors, who are to pass through this city shortly on their way to par-ticipate in the Yorktown celebration. The meyor informed the committee that he had prepared a message to be transmitted to the councils, recommending that the city make some grateful recognition of the presence of the distinguished visitors. The communication was sent to the councils this afternoon, when both bodies adopted resolutions concluding as follows:

concluding as follows:

Resolved by the select and common caused of the city
of Philadetphia, That the representative delegation
the descendants of Ceberal Lafayetty, Baron
territy of the descendants of Ceberal Lafayetty, Baron
territy of the Ceberal Lafayetty, Baron
territy of the Ceberal Lafayetty, Ceberal
of American independence be, and hereby are respectively invited to visit the birthplace of independence,
Resolved, That his hunor the mayor be, and he is
hereby respectifully requested to extend to the distinguished visitors the hospitalities of the city.

tion in the South. New York, Oct. 6 .- The trustees of the neeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hon, Robert C. Winthop, president of the board, in the chair. Among those present were ex-President Hayes, William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary Pish, Judge Manning, of Louisiana; Right Rev. Bishop Whipple; Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; General H. R. Jackson, Surgeon-General Barnes, Samuel Wetmore, Colonel Wymen, Dr Currie, general agent, Mr. Winthrop made a brief address congratulating the trustees on the success of their work, and spoke in culogistic terms of the late George We. Riggs, one of the original trustees appointed by Mr. Peabody, who had died since their last gathering. Dr. Currie then presented his annual re-port, which spoke favorably of the advancement that had been made in educational matters in the South, and 'reviewed at length the work that had been accomplished. Great and graiffy-ing as had been the progress both in public son-timent and educational systems, the report said is must not be concluded that free schools were established beyond the possibility of repeat or destruc-tion. The instruction of the board to apply the greater portion of the income of the fund hereafter to the education of teachers for public schools in a met with general and decided, approval. The report reviewed the educational ndition of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkamaa, and Texas. The report concluded with a table, showing the distribution of the income since February 1, West Virginia, teachers' institutes, \$2,990; Virginia, teachers' institute, normal institute, Nashville, applicants for the position are Naval Constructors Edward Harit, Thomas E. Webb, George W. Much, Samuel H. Pook, Theodore J. Wilson, and Philip cholarship, \$5,150; North Carolina Institutes and schools, \$4,125; South Carolina, \$4,959; Georgia, \$5,360; Florida, \$2,000; Alabama, \$1,800; Mississippl \$3,950; Louisiana, \$1,700; Texas, \$10,800; Arkansas,

\$4,000; Tennessee, \$5,500. Total, \$50,375 All in the Family.

Hall Colgate, esq., father-in-law and private secretary to Colonel Charles G. McCauley, mmandant of the Marine Corps, at a sclary of 28 per month, resigned that position Wednesday. Charles L. McCauley, aged seventeen, son of Cole-nei Charles G. McCauley, commandant of the Ma-rine Corpa as aforesaid, has been appointed to the position. The place is this kept in the family, as are most of the places in the Marine Corps. It's a daisy institution.